The Tazewell Whig

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BY S. O. WORDEN & J. SAWYER.

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☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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AGENTS FOR THE TAZEWELL WHIG.

Pekin,	P. H. Livingston.
Washington,	David Kreck.
Peoria,	Gordon Bilton.
Pilton,	Caroline Gill.
Washington,	H. & P. Gill.
Tremont,	Wm. C. Bennett.
Hanover,	Wm. Hoffman.
Mackinaw,	Robert Mitchell.
Spring Bay,	Moses A. Walker.

☞ P. H. Livingston, Esq. [will please act as agent for the Tazewell Whig, in receiving subscriptions and payments, at the county seat and other places in the county.

[Peoria Register.

☞ Agents for the Tazewell Whig will please act as agents for the Peoria Register, in receiving subscriptions and payments, at the county seat and other places in the county.

[Illinois Statesman.

☞ Agents for the Tazewell Whig will please act as agents for the Illinois Statesman, in receiving subscriptions and payments, at the county seat and other places in the county.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. M. BUSH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILMOT, ILLINOIS

Office in the Court House. 8tf

BENJAMIN F. JAMES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice in the counties of Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, and McLean, in the Supreme court of Illinois, and United States Courts. He will also attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, and payment of taxes in several counties of the State

WM. D. BRIGGS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

TOPEKA, ILLINOIS. 8tf

J. B. HOLLAND,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery

Having located in Washington, Tazewell county, will practice in the Courts of Tazewell, Woodford, Peoria and Marshall.

March 22, 1845. 3tf

J. B. SALTONSTALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery

Will practice in the counties of Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, and McLean, in the Supreme court of Illinois, and United States Courts. He will also attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, and payment of taxes in several counties of the State.

T. A. PERKINS,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Has always on hand either at his residence, or his office, in the village of Tremont, a choice assortment of drugs and medicines.

Dr. Perkins would take this opportunity to inform those who prefer the practice of the Thomsonian system of medicine, that he is prepared at all times to administer to their wishes, and that he is willing and ready to attend to the calls of those who may be in the habit of considering calomel a valuable medicine.

S. SCALES, JR.

TENDERS his thanks to the citizens of Tremont and surrounding country for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. He intends to continue to keep all kinds of Cabinet ware, finished in the latest and most approved style, and will warrant all his work. Coffins, made at short notice, and furnished on reasonable terms.

Tremont, May 31, 1845. 1y

J. SAWYER'S

TURNING AND WHEEL WRIGHTS SHOP

North side of the Public Square,

THIS subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He will also keep all kinds of Cabinet ware, finished in the latest and most approved style, and will warrant all his work. Coffins, made at short notice, and furnished on reasonable terms. Shop on the Public Square, a few doors west of the Court House.

Tremont, May 31, 1845. 1y

GOOD SHOE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE BUTT, formerly from Illinois, and the public generally, that he has just opened a shop for shoe business, a few doors south of N. Wright's store, on the south side, and is prepared to execute work in a neat and substantial manner, on the most reasonable terms. He has called to his aid the following valuable hands, viz:

Upper Cut	37½	Pasting fine shoes	50
Bottom Cut	25	Pasting Gaiters	62½
Coarse boots	75	Fine boots	1 25
Pasting fine boots	62½		

He is insolicited for past patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance on the public favor. All work to be warranted.

Tremont, Feb. 14, 1846. 1y

E. B. TINNEY

HAS removed into Taylor's Shop on the South side of town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will be happy to wait on all persons who may favor him with their custom. Terms cash, exceedingly low.

The latest fashions received by every mail.

May 16, 1846.

To the Voters of Tazewell and Woodford Counties.

Fellow Citizens—In a few weeks it will appear by our duty and privilege to assemble at the polls for the purpose of choosing agents to represent us, and our interests, in the next legislature. As a principle intimately connected with the proper exchange of our duty, I have to say to you in addition, by the political party to which I belong, and by which this measure is of the first importance, and that is, to act, the forthcoming legislature, in the interests of education. And, first, it will follow, as a consequence, that all teachers should be skilled in language, and that in a good education, it is absolutely indispensable.

The grammar of a language is a set of rules and observations denoting the proper use of the words of that language. These rules are founded in the general usage of good writers and speakers, and after this usage is ascertained, its correctness by those who have a knowledge of speaking and writing correctly is to be uniformly guided by it.

Considered as a science, grammar has for its object those principles on which it is founded—to show the correctness of language and to point out the conclusions of words, and investigate the reasons why certain words should be united in language, by a long train of observation. On the importance of a knowledge of the study of grammar I note a few, and the principles of construction, which ought to be taught by the instructors of persons in early life, to apply themselves to this branch of learning. As modern days require of us, and the medium by which we preserve the knowledge of the past, and communicate it to man, and a region unlimit the things which they have seen and heard, and the results of their own reasoning on these real or established conformity with certain principles, and the study of grammar, that in proportion to our knowledge of the principles of language we are qualified to teach others, and their established connection with the words of which language is composed, with the certainty and ease with which we translate the thoughts of one person into the words of another, and that without a competent knowledge of grammar, no one can be considered as well qualified to teach the rising mind. The study of grammar and its principles will be found to be highly useful, and is also a special exercise to the mind.

Reasoning is the act of the mind of individuation is also the next unity of the study of my own mind. But unlike a mathematical study, the school books all assume this position without argument, and the pupil is required to take their ground and not assert that grammar is the science of reasoning. This is the study of our present practicing and writing correctly. And what can be more useful than to be well understood in using our own language? Is it not the medium by which we should form acknowledgment of the mind? Is it not the medium by which we should form acknowledgment of the mind? Is it not the medium by which we should form acknowledgment of the mind

THE WHIG.

D. F. JAMES, EDITOR.

TREMONT, SATURDAY JULY 18, 1846

The destructives in the House of Representatives, have succeeded in repealing the Tariff Bill of 1842, by a vote of 114 yeas to 95 nays, being a majority of 19 in favor of the new bill. It is surprising with a majority of 70 in the House, that a greater majority could not have been secured to carry out the principles contained in the great democratic creed promulgated at the Baltimore Convention. Brinkeroff, of Ohio, notwithstanding his furious speech, was obliged to succumb to the powers that be, take back his offensive remarks, and vote for the favorite measure. The bill as passed, has undergone material changes since it came from the hands of the committee; different sections of the country had to be satisfied that their peculiar interests should not be injured by its effects; thus deference was paid to Louisiana, on account of her sugar interest, and New York her salt—the *revenue* tariff must give protection to these articles, or be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. This bill cannot, it seems to us, meet the views of those friends who desired the passage of an exclusively revenue bill—it possesses none of the features that such an one would necessarily retain—articles of prime necessity, for instance, from which large supplies of revenue would be received, are placed upon the *free list;* thus tea and coffee, articles that enter into every palace and hamlet, are free, and rendered so by the very men who advocate a *revenue* tariff exclusively. Its fate in the Senate is extremely doubtful; it is supposed by some who are good at guessing, that its passage or defeat will rest with the vice president, be represents the great interests of Pennsylvania—will he prove recreant to the trust? As the good people of this state were so easily gulled by the *Kane* letter, and are so one-sided upon the subject of protection, we cannot imagine that Mr Dallas will be so lost to honor and patriotism, as to defeat the bill of 42, if he shall have the power to save it.

The new Bill will not go into operation, should it become a law, until next December.—Should this measure become a law, it will be the only one that has been carried out by this administration, and to which they were pledged by the Baltimore articles of faith. Oregon has been abandoned—five degrees and forty minutes, of our territory, has been sacrificed by Mr. Polk, according to his own showing, given away, without a valuable consideration. The sub treasury is in a languishing state, and will hardly live through this session, if not already dead and forgotten. Eight months of legislation is required to carry out *one* measure, in a shape too, that is unpalatable to many of its friends. Of its results we shall not now speak, experience will prove the predictions of the great statesmen of our country as to its practicability, both as a *revenue* measure, and as affecting the laboring and agricultural interests of the country. We rejoice that the injury is not irreparable, and that the time is coming when the wounds inflicted upon us by selfish and corrupt politicians, shall be healed, and the body politic restored to a healthy state.

Mr. Lincoln, the Whig candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Mackinaw town on next Friday, the 24th inst., some time after one o'clock. On the 25th he will speak at Delevan, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

We learn efforts are being made by the locofocos, and *some Whigs*, to secure the election of a locofoco representative to the next legislature. It is not known to us how such a course can benefit them, but we do know that it will be an injury and disgrace to the Whig county of Tazewell, to be so misrepresented. If there was the most distant idea that such an one would obey the wishes of the majority in the county, there might be a very small apology for such proceedings. Experience has proved otherwise, consequently it should be avoided by all who believe in the orthodoxy of Whig principles. Our candidates have faithfully represented us in the legislature, and their efforts though abortive, have been on every occasion directed towards carrying out the views of the Whigs. And here we would call the attention of Whigs to the letter of Isaac Williams Esq. in to days paper. Mr Wilcox, intended visiting different portions of the county, and addressing the people; but was prevented by sickness from doing so. We trust that our escutcheon will not be tarnished by committing any error, on the first Monday in August.

There has been a small affair of shooting, off Tampico. One of our vessels of War threw a few shot into a new fort, that was being erected, frightened the Mexicans, and drove them into the timber; cut off a corner of the custom house, then moved into deeper water, to make observations. We presume the commander of our vessel was only exercising his men at the guns, teaching them the practical part of the science of gunnery.

The announcement that Senator Semple was appointed Brigadier General of the volunteers, turns out to be a false report. That honor has been conferred upon Mr Shields, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who still holds on to his salary, as do certain members of Congress who have left their seats for the wars. Such a course is to be condemned, and we regret that Mr Baker did not, in the first place, remain at his post, and in the second place, that he did not tender his resignation immediately upon his return home. Had he done so, an election to fill his vacancy might have been held on the first Monday in August. Mr Douglass, also, did not receive an appointment in the army as was stated in the papers.

The country north of the 49th degree, "way over yonder," in Oregon, should be purchased by Mr. Polk, as a place of refuge for the 'phifty phour phorties or phight,' 'tis said to be as barren of products of the soil, as they are of principle. It is a land of 'irrefragable facts and arguments,' they grow on bushes and can be procured easily. Similar products can be found near Mexico—specimens of the seed can be seen at the White House, Washington, D C. Letters addressed to J K. Polk, or Senator Semple, (late of the Pacific ocean,) will be punctually attended to.

By the arrival of the Steam Ship Brittania, at Boston, we have news from England, up to the 19th June. Accounts of the battles fought by the gallant TAYLOR, had been received, and commented on by the press. The Pope of Rome is dead, and considerable electioneering is going on in regard to the succession. France is annoyed at the success of our arms, and fears that another annexation project is in the wind. The person who attempted to assassinate Louis Phillip, has been executed. Hundreds and thousands of foreigners are waiting opportunities to emigrate to this country; they are of all grades and occupations.

For the Tazewell Whig.

Mr. Editor. An atmospherical phenomenon occurred in the vicinity of this village on Thursday last, July 9th, which deserves a passing notice in your journal.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer standing at 94 in the shade, a singular noise was heard near the house of J. L. James, Esq. and the inquiry by one and another was, what is it? What makes that noise? Can it be the buzzing of insects, inquired one? Is it the noise of a water fall, inquired another? The reply was, it is too loud to be made by insects, and there are no water-falls within hearing distance.

The sound resembled that of a water-fall, at the distance, say, of a mile, supposing the water-fall to be small. The sound continued about twenty minutes, gradually died away, till it became inaudible.

It was preceded by a gentle shower, the grass was perhaps a little more wet than it usually is in the morning after a copious dew. There were in the atmosphere clouds, occasionally intercepting the rays of the sun. The season was the beginning of wheat harvest; the earth was covered for miles adjacent with the most profuse green vegetation, Indian corn in its utmost luxuriance, putting out its tassel six or seven feet from the ground.

To the inquiry mutually raised, what is that noise? a young man at Mr. James' replied, 'O, it is the heat. I have heard it frequently,' said he, 'in Arkansas; I never heard it here before but if this hot weather continues we shall hear it again. I have felt hotter weather in Arkansas, than is common here in Illinois.'

Perhaps the young man's explanation of the cause of this phenomenon is as good as any one we can offer. It was probably an electrical phenomenon; a whizzing, murmuring sound, produced by a current of electricity infringing the air with sufficient force to produce the noise we heard. The atmosphere was still at the time.

It would be well, Mr. Editor, if some of your intelligent readers would communicate any other facts which have come to their knowledge respecting this curious phenomenon. Is it peculiar or not to prairie land? Does it occur only in a season like the present of extreme heat?—Does it appear to come from any one particular point of compass? Or does the noise appear to be above one in the air and all around. In the instance above recorded, a listener could not but direct his attention to north west, as tho' the current was from south-east to north-west. Every particular, however insignificant in itself, should be noticed in these descriptions, to be a basis for future reflection and investigation.

I will only add that we have frequent notices, in philosophical treatises, of electrical phenomena, accompanied with whizzing, flashing *sound;* but with no noise that I recollect, similar to that described above.

Yours, &c. TRAVELER.

ATTACK UPON TAMPICO.

The Norfolk Herald publishes the following letter, dated

OFF TAMPICO, June 18, 1846.

The war grows apace. On the 8th inst., we discovered the enemy erecting another fort on the North side of the entrance to the river, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under-weigh under topsails, stood in, and when within a mile of the fort and gun boats, the latter three in number, and mounting about one hundred, opened a fire upon both. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to fire more than eight shot, before it became necessary to claw off, which we did, but at three o'clock, returned and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round solid shot. In the last rencontre, the enemy returned our fire, with about ten shot from 18 pound guns, four of which passed near us, two fell directly under our "fore foot," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the foot, the others at a distance.

The first shell which burst over the fort, ejected every soldier from the neighborhood, the whole of them taking immediately to the woods. One of our shells passed between one of the schooner's masts, and exploded beyond her, a fragment having struck the bowsprit and bulwarks, tearing both considerable as we have learned, since the fight. One corner of the custom house was knocked down—a house on the north side of the river was fired by the explosion of a shell; and a soldier at the Fort on guard, by the bursting of another shell, exchanged his musket for vacancy, it having been shattered without, I believe, injuring his valuable person. Having driven the party, from their embryo fort, we returned to our anchorage at half past three.

[The writer then states, that an ineffectual attempt was afterwards made to cut out the gun boats.]

THE WHIG PARTY.—Adversity tries parties as well as individuals and we can judge of them correctly when tested by this standard. We desire the people of the country to apply this touch stone to the *Whig* party—and to see if they do not merit respect and confidence, for their devotion to principle, their patriotism, and their constant efforts in behalf of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the nation. Ever since the result of the last Presidential election the Whigs have been placed in a situation, in which their true ends and aims could not fail to be shown openly and traced accurately. Have they been found wanting in any emergency? Have they been factious in their opposition to those in power?—Have they ever sacrificed the interests of their country for political considerations? Have they ever loitered in their support of good measures? Have they abandoned any of their own views for the sake of mere popularity? An impartial and unprejudiced enquirer must answer all these questions in the negative.

As they have acted, then so they will continue to act; trusting that the force of truth and reason will yet vindicate their course and make their cause triumphant. Without the means of winning favor by the appliances which power has at its command, and always uses so freely for its purposes, they can rely upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

We believe the affectionate devotion which the Whigs have ever felt to their cause and their party, has been rather increased than diminished by the ordeal through which they have passed. It has shown them clearly the truth of the principles they have adopted and the correctness of the positions they have maintained. It has given their public men stronger holds upon their gratitude. It has encouraged them to hope and to persevere. And it has kept alive the spark of the old fire which will yet be kindled up and blaze with its ancient brightness when the proper time comes for its display.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

INTERESTING STATISTICS FOR WHEAT-GROWERS AND MILLERS.

The following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of June 11, possesses some interesting facts for the attention of the Wheat-Growers and Millers.

The decline in prices of flour and wheat this Spring has been the source of disappointment to a great many who operated last Winter at very high rates, calculating upon large profits to be now realized, and as it appears that these views are entirely frustrated, a calm view into the causes, at this particular juncture, may not perhaps come amiss. After last harvest, the crop of wheat was ascertained to be a very large one, and almost every individual engaged in the trade looked for the ruling of low prices, unless something occurred to create an extra foreign demand.—Shortly afterward we began to receive accounts from England of the probable failure of the crops there, which immediately gave a spur to prices, and purchases were made for shipment to that quarter—advices continuing to be received confirmatory in that respect, speculation started, until prices ran up in New York to $7 per bbl. for flour. It appears that rate could not be continued) although many anticipated $8 to $10,) and why?—a few figures will show.

The annual average crops of wheat in Great Britain for the past few years, has been equal to 20 millions of quarters of 8 imperial bushels of 70 lbs. According to all well informed sources, the crop of wheat there last year was ascertained shortly after harvest, to be about 19 millions of quarters, requiring one million of qrs. to be received from other countries to make up said deficiency. The crops on the continent being rather short of previous years, this country was naturally looked to for what supplies Great Britain stood in need of; hence the continued shipments to that quarter even up to the present time. Now what is the state of matters there? By last advices received from that section, per "Hibernia," the quantity of wheat and flour under lock or in bond, in the United Kingdom, made up to the 5th of April, is thus shown:

Wheat	1,227,374 quarters.
Flour	940,871 cwt—redu-

ced to wheat will equal 330,000 quarters—making total of wheat upward of 1,500,000 quarters—50 per cent more than their actual deficiency. The above stock in bond has been accumulating since, and it would not be surprising if the quantity increase to near two millions of quarters, before any would be released, which is altogether awaiting the action of Parliament on the new corn bill.

Our crop of wheat last season no doubt was the largest ever gathered in this country. The Commissioner of Patents, who has for number of years collected statistical information of such things puts it down to about 100 millions of bushels, but that is evidently below the quantity: 120 millions would be nearer the mark. With our population of 20 millions of inhabitants, the

Consumption would be equal to	90 000 000 bush
Add for seed	10,000,000 "
Would leave for export	20,000,000 "

The quantity left over of the previous crop is not taken in the estimate, as such may average about the same from one crop to another. The number of bushels put down for export, it will be perceived, is about double of what Great Britain required (say 10 millions of bushels of 10 lbs.)—our ordinary export demand seldom coming up to 10 millions of bushel, or 2,000,000 bbls flour. Present indications show that the above estimate of the crop in this country is not far, if at all, out of the way.

The whole error therefore, has been, that parties did not look far enough to see what Great Britain actually wanted, (as that was the only source we could expect to carry off our extra surplus,) but went blindly into it, anticipating that they would never be able to send enough there—and because she required a small quantity, war must necessarily follow. Some would probably say that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland would require an extra consumption of flour. The difficulty in that country was their deficiency of means to purchase such an article of food—and if any one would take the pains to examine the English papers, they would find evidence of this in the continual arrivals of wheat, flour, at the the different ports in England from the very famished districts in Ireland. No they went on the courser articles, such as peas, beans, oatmeal, &c., of which there is an abundance. Again, since the Spring has opened, arrivals have taken place in England, from the Baltic and other ports on the Continent, of wheat notwithstanding the talk of great scarcity there also.

Prices will now entirely depend on our next crop, (for it is apprehended shipments to England are pretty much at an end for the time being) which to all appearance will be large—if not larger than the last—for the high prices last Fall no doubt stimulated farmers to put in greater breadth of ground, in conjunction with which nothing has as yet appeared materially to affect its yield; hence low prices must necessarily ensue—unless we have another famishing country to supply perspectively, and get up speculation, with its unhappy results, such as are now experienced.

Gen Hardin, in a letter to a friend in Jacksonville, dated Alton, July 8th, says:

"My Regiment is destined to Matagorda Bay, San Antonio De Bexar, and Chihuahua, under Gen. Wool. My officers preferred that route, fearing they would be kept back hauling up provisions, &c., for Taylor. The choice of routes was given to men, and my regiment selected by Col. Churchill as the best in the service."

The fourth Regiment under Col. Baker, has the same destination.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL which has passed the House of Representatives is composed of eight divisions or schedules, A to I inclusive.

Schedule A embraces spirituous liquors and cordials, which are to pay a duty of *one hundred* per cent on their current value in this country.

Schedule I embraces preserved fruits and meats, wines, cut glass, dried fruits and manufactures of tobacco and ornamental woods, which pay forty per cent.

Schedule B embraces ale, beer, baskets, all kinds of ready made clothing, iron, carpeting and floor cloths, coal; earthen, china and stone wares perfumery, paper and manufactures thereof; fire arms, cabinet furniture, sugar, wool, umbrellas, molasses; manufactures of wool of all kinds, and of cotton, silk or worsted tamboured or embroidered, and of wood, copper, gold silver, tin and lead, which pay thirty per cent.

Schedule C.—Bookings, baizes, buttons and moulds; manufactures of cotton, hair, silk and worsted; matting of flags, Jute, Sisal grass; floss silks, slates, woolen yarn; feathers and beds; cables and cordage, which pay twenty-five per ct.

Schedule D.—Rye, corn meal flour, barley, wheat, oats, bacon, salt, pork, pitch, periodicals, window glass, cotton velvet, paints, paper hangings, oils, linnens, needles, mats, drovers, lead pipes, hemp manufactured, hair and moss, gun powder, fish, drugs, copper in rods, spikes and sheets; cotton caps and gloves, candles, boards and timber, blank books, blankets, acids—twenty per cent.

Schedule E.—Raw silk, tin plates or sheets, gold or silver leaf, steel, zinc, spelter, flax, tow, glaziers diamonds, bark, arsenic—fifteen per ct.

Schedule F.—Books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers, furs undressed, gums, burr and building stones, tallow, watches and parts, maps, charts, music paper and engravings, indigo, kelp lime, gems and pearls, cameos and mosaics, bleaching powders, gums, hempseed and linseed, saltpetre, palm and cocoa oil—ten per cent.

Schedule G.—Articles used in dyeing; horns, bone, hides, skins; mohair cloth, cloth, silk, lastings and twist used by shoemakers, chalk, clay, flints; old brass and copper, and pig copper; grindstones; ivory manufactured, shell unmanufactured; tin in pigs or blocks; old pewter, rags; crude saltpetre; sumac, shellac, potash; zinc—five per cent.

Schedule H.—Animals for breed, coffee and tea, coin and bullion, raw cotton, household effects of emigrants, felt, copper and metal for sheathing; seeds, models, models, guano, platina, plaister, trees, roots, plants and shrubs, products of the United States returning from foreign countries; wearing apparel in use, and specimens of natural history, mineralogy and botany, and libraries or cabinets for public institutions of benevolent societies—free.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DIVING BELL.—The speculation of the Baltimore Company in the diving bell for the Spanish Main, has turned out more profitably than that of Capt. Kidd. The Francis Amy arrived from Carmona bringing thence upwards of $20,000 in specie, received from a wrecked Spanish vessel of war on the Main. Her last voyage was completed in September, 1845—by it the company received some $17,500 in specie, besides a quantity of old copper and other metal. She has been over eight months making the present voyage, and we understand on the last day of the Bell's operations some $800 were recovered; but hearing of the war her immediate return was deemed advisable.

LIST OF LANDS and other real estate, situate in the County of Tazewell, and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1845.

	Description.	Sec.	Acrs.	Val	Tax.
Town 22, Range 3.					
Delevan Association	se qr	8	160	180	300
Do	nw qr	19	122	370	225
Do	nw qr	20	160	480	300
Town 23, Range 1.					
Do	se qr	5	160	480	350
Do	se qr	6	160	480	350
Do	sw qr	22	160	480	350
Do	nw qr	24	160	480	350
Do	ne qr	24	160	480	350
Town 24, Range 3.					
Wm Sampson	e hf sw	31	80	240	150
L C Davis	sw se	20	40	120	75
Do	se sw	20	40	120	75
Do	w ½ se	28	80	240	150
Do	e ½ se	28	80	240	150
Town 24, Range 2					
Delinquent	nw ne	29	40	160	100.
Town 23, Range 4.					
Sarah Miller	lot 2 ne qr	6	84	340	225
Do	se ne	7	40	120	75
M Kellogg	ow sw	8	40	160	100
Do	ne se	17	40	160	100
Do	w ½ sw	23	80	240	150
H & D Cothead	n w qr	32	160	480	300
Do	sw	32	160	480	300
Do	ne	32	160	480	300
Do	se	32	160	480	300
Town 24, Range 5					
Snells estate	e hf se	10	80	480	300.
Town 25, Range 5.					
Do	pt sw qr	11	60	240	150
Town 26, Range 4					
Botty	pt sw qr	32	120	360	225
Delinquent	nw ne qr	35	80	210	150

TOWN OF PEKIN.

		Blk.	Lot.	Val	Tax.
Estate of T Snell		2	13	$30	20.
Do		2	14	30	20
Estate of Wm. Haines		4	6	75	50
Do	Do	6	16	400	250
Do	T Snell	7	1&2	1000	620
Do	Do	7	17&18	1600	10,00
Do	Do	8	4	120	75
Do	Wm Haines	11	3	50	50
Do	T Snell	11	5	25	15
Do	Do	11	6	25	15
Do	Do	11	7	25	15
Do	Wm Haines	12	1	15	10
Do	Do	12	2	15	10
Do	Do	13	1	15	10
Do	Do	13	1	15	10
Unknown	Do	15	1	450	280
Estate of Haines		15	9	15	10
Do	Do	15	10	15	10
Do	Do	16	3	15	10
Do	Do	16	4	15	10
Do	Do	16	5	15	10
Do	Do	16	6	15	10
Do	Do	16	13	15	10
Estate of T Snell		17	3	15	10
Do	Do	17	4	15	10
Do	Do	17	5	15	10
Do	Do	17	6	15	10
Do	Do	17	7	15	10
Do	Do	17	8	15	10
Do	Do	17	12	15	10
Do	Do	18	1	15	10
Do	Do	18	2	15	10
Do	Do	18	15	15	10.
Do	Do	18	16	5	4
Do	Do	20	2	5	4
Do	Do	20	3	5	4
Do	Do	20	5	5	4
Do	Do	20	6	5	4
Do	Do	20	7	5	4
Do	Do	20	14	5	4
Do	Do	20	15	5	4
Do	Do	20	16	5	4
Estate of Snell		21	2	5	4
Do	Do	21	3	5	4
Do	Do	21	5	5	4
Do	Do	21	6	5	4
Do	Do	21	7	5	4
Do	Do	21	14	5	4
Do	Do	21	15	5	4
Do	Do	21	16	5	4
Estate of Haines		22	1	5	4
Estate of Snell		22	3	5	4
Do	Do	22	5	5	4
Do	Do	22	6	5	4
Do	Do	22	7	5	4
Do	Do	22	8	5	4
Do	Do	22	9	5	4
Do	Do	22	10	5	4
Estate of Haines		22	11	5	4
Do	Do	25	1	3	4
Estate of Snell		26	9	5	4
Do	Do	26	10	5	4
Do	Do	26	11	5	4
Do	Do	26	12	5	4
Do	Do	27	5	5	4
Estate of Snell		27	6	5	4
do	do	27	7	5	4
do	do	27	8	5	4
do	do	28	1	5	4
do	do	28	2	5	4
do	do	28	3	5	4
do	do	28	4	5	4
do	do	30	5	10	8
do	do	30	6	10	8
Estate of Haines		31	4	20	12
do	do	34	5	40	25
do	do	34	6	40	25
Estate of Snell		36	3	100	60
do	do	36	6&7	800	3,25
Estate of Haines		39	1·2 3 4	1000	6 25
Duweller		39	13	200	1,25
Estate of Snell		42	9	60	36
do	do	42	10	60	36
do	do	42	12	60	36
do	do	42	13	60	36
do	do	47	1	60	36
do	do	47	2	60	36
do	do	47	3	60	36
do	do	47	5	60	36
do	do	47	6	60	36
do	do	53	17	15	10,
do	do	53	18	15	10,
do	do	54	9	15	10,
do	do	54	10	15	10
do	do	55	1	15	10,
do	do	55	2	15	10
do	do	55	3	15	10
Estate of Snell		56	1	15	10,
do	do	56	2	15	10
do	do	56	3	15	10
do	do	62	16	30	20
do	do	63	9	30	20
do	do	63	10	30	20
do	do	63	11	30	20
do	do	63	12	30	20
do	do	63	13	30	20
do	do	63	14	30	20
do	do	63	15	30	20
do	do	63	16	30	20
Estate of Haines		67	9	40	25
do	do	67	10	40	25
do	do	67	11	40	25
do	do	69	5	40	25
do	do	69	6	40	25
do	do	69	7	40	25
Estate of Snell		70	9	25	15

do	do	70	10	25	15
do	do	70	11	25	15
do	do	70	12	25	15
Estate of Haines		71	1	25	15
do	do	71	2	25	15
Estate of Snell		71	3	25	15
do	do	71	19	25	15
do	do	71	11	25	15
do	do	71	12	25	15
do	do	71	13	25	15
do	do	71	14	25	15
do	do	71	15	25	15
do	do	71	16	25	15
do	do	71	17	25	15
do	do	73	9	25	15
do	do	73	10	25	15
do	do	73	11	25	15
do	do	73	12	25	15
do	do	73	13	25	15
do	do	73	14	25	15
do	do	73	15	25	15
do	do	73	16	25	15
do	do	74	0	25	15
do	do	74	7	25	15
do	do	74	8	25	15
do	do	74	14	25	15
do	do	74	15	25	15
do	do	74	16	25	15
do	do	79	1	1	8
do	do	79	2	1	8
do	do	79	3	1	8
do	do	79	4	1	8
do	do	85	9	1	8
do	do	85	10	1	8
do	do	85	11	1	8
do	do	85	12	1	10
do	do	85	13	1	8
do	do	85	14	1	8
do	do	85	15	1	8
do	do	85	16	1	8
do	do	92	1	2	8
do	do	92	2	2	8
do	do	92	3	2	8
do	do	92	4	2	8
do	do	92	5	2	8
do	do	92	6	2	10
do	do	92	7	2	10
do	do	97	1	3	8
do	do	97	2	3	8
do	do	97	3	3	8
do	do	97	4	3	8
do	do	97	5	3	8
do	do	Water Lots	8	0	15
do	do	do	30	0	15
do	do	do	31	40	70
do	do	do	32	110	140
do	do	do	51	130	160
do	do	do	55	130	160
do	do	do	56	150	190
do	do	do	67	15	25
do	do	do	86	25	35

PROBATE WARRANT.

William Dagbaugh	3	1	5
do	3	2	5
do	3	9	20
do	3	10	20

TOWN OF DELEVAN.
Delevan Assessment roll, 1844.

Blk.	Lot.	Ts.	Blk.	Lot.	Val. Tax.
1	1	1	12	1	5
2	2	1	13	1	5
3	3	1	14	1	5
4	4	1	29	2	8
5	5	1	30	2	8
6	6	1	25	2	8
7	7	1	35	3	8
8	8	1	36	3	8
9	9	1	41	3	8
10	10	1	42	3	8
9	3	1	43	3	8
10	4	1	44	3	8
11	5	1	45	3	8
12	6	1	46	3	8
13	7	1	47	3	8
14	8	1	48	4	8
15	9	1	49	4	8
16	10	1	50	4	8
17	11	1	51	4	8
18	12	1	52	4	8
19	13	1	53	4	8
20	14	1	54	4	8
21	15	1	55	4	8
22	16	1	56	4	8

The rate on the foregoing items of land and town lots is twenty cents to a hera.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the circuit court of Tazewell county, at the next term thereof, to be held at the county house in the town of Tremont, within and for the county of Tazewell, in the State of Illinois, on the fifth day of the fifth week of said term, for a judgment against the lands and town lots above enumerated for the taxes and costs thereon, for the year 1845, and for an order to sell the said lands and town lots for the amount of taxes thereof, and such lands and town lots as against which judgment shall be pronounced, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in Tremont, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday next succeeding the first day of said term of said court, to wit: the 6th day of October next, for the amount of taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1845. Dated at Tremont, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1846.

H. W. BARNES, Collector.

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true list duly published on the 18th of July, 1846, in the Tremont Mirror, published in Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, and that the number of townships or published correspondents and number of newspapers issued and distributed for that week. WM. CAMPBELL, Publisher.

Agricultural Meeting.

In answer to a call, made by some of the Farmers of our County, for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, on the 6th of July a meeting was held in the Court House, in consideration with said notice—When on motion H. F. Jones Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. Thomas elected secretary. The object of the meeting, and so as of the benefits resulting by the formation of such an institution, was briefly stated by the chair. On motion Alfred Piatt, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution for such an association in our County. The Committee of the old Agricultural Society was presented by Dr. J. L. Shaw, as the Constitution of that Society—and after a protracted discussion, it was resolved that we recommend the resolutions of the Committee for signature on the 1st Monday in August, in each precinct in the County—with the provision that when such members convene, it shall be subject to such alterations and revisions, as a majority shall do so suggest. On motion a Committee of three in each precinct, was appointed to procure signatures to this Constitution, and report at a future meeting

On motion the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen to act in their respective Precincts, with a request that they make all due efforts in carry forward the object of this meeting on the day of the election, the first Monday in August—viz:

MACKINAW PRECINCT.
M. Mann, J. Puterbaugh, Thomas C. Wilson.
TREMONT—Wm. Brophill, Wm. Ramsay, N. Johnson.
DELAVAN—Wm. Brown, E. I. Crawford, Wm. Campbell.
PEKIN—Nath'l. Bennett, T. C. Cooper, A. Gilbert.
WASHINGTON—Alfred Phillips, Peter J. Senf, J. Hoffman.
PEORIA—G. Hawley, Wm. Lathrope, H. L. Pierce.
CHANDLERVILLE—Jno. Brien, Geo. Dupree, G. L. Parker.
SPRING CREEK—E. S. Greenberry, H. P. Cornelius, A. Armington.

The Committee are requested to print 500 copies of the Constitution and send one to each of the Committee for signatures. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, August the 8th at the Court House in Tremont, at 1 o'clock.

H. F. JAMES, Chairman.
H. Thomas, Secretary.

The Clerk of the County Commissioners Court is respectfully referred to publish according to law the proceedings and expenditures of the County, for the year ending June 1, 1845, so as to have the same published before the election, on the ninth Monday before the election.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10.

FLOUR—$4 37½ a 4 50, good common brands; Genesee, $4 50 a 4 62½.
GRAIN—Wheat $1 10 a 1 20
Corn 57 to 58 cts per bushel—weight.
Mess Pork $10 00 a 10 25; prime 8 50.
CINCINNATI, June 22
Flour, superfine, $4 00 a $4 50.
Wheat, none 60 per bushel—spring 50
Corn 15 to 16 cts per bushel.
Oats 12½ to 13 cts per bushel.
Beans 75 to 100

State of Illinois, Tazewell County ss.—Circuit Court of the September term, A. D. 1846. Nancy Cash Complainant, vs. Thomas R Mahon, Cassy Mahon, Jane E Shelton, John G Hyde, Wesley Price, Mary Ann Price, Nancy Price, Sarah Price, Jane Price, Elizabeth Price, William Wyman, Mary Ann Wyman, Elvaday, John on Stoneman, Elizabeth Wyman defendants. In Chancery. Affidavit of Non-Residence.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the above entitled cause that the defendants Thomas R Mahon, Cassy Mahon, Jane E Shelton, John G Hyde, Wesley Price, and Gincadel Dudley, are non-residents of this state, it is therefore ordered that said defendants appear on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the town of Tremont, within and for the county of Tazewell, on the first day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said court, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and a decree rendered according to the prayer of said bill of complaint. Witness, my hand and seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1846.

JOHN A JONES Clerk
S P Shell, complt's sol

State of Illinois, Tazewell County, ss.—Circuit Court to the September term, A. D. 1846. Nancy Cash, Complainant, vs. Thomas R Mahon et al. Defendants. In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in said entitled cause that the defendants Wesley Price and Gincadel Dudley, reside out of the state of Illinois, it is therefore ordered that said defendants appear on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the town of Tremont, within and for the county of Tazewell, on the first day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said court, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and a decree rendered according to the prayer of said bill of complaint. Witness, my hand and seal, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1846.

JOHN A JONES Clerk
S P Shell, complt's sol

WM. P. BROWN, Auctioneer.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a supplemental decree of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county, Illinois, to me directed at the September term, A. D. 1845, in a cause in chancery therein pending, in which Nancy Cash was complainant, and William H. Brown and others were defendants, I will on the 1st day of August 1846, in the Post office in the town of Pekin in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate to wit: Commencing at the south west corner of Lot No. 2, and 3, in Block 3, 6, 9, 10, in Block 12, also Lot No. 1, in Block 13, also Lot No. 1, in Block 14, also Lot No. 1, in Block 15, also Lot No. 1, in Block 16, all laid off according to the duplicate, also a lot of wood land containing about 40 acres, lying on the north side of Pekin on the river bottom. Said to be the property known as the estate of the late Thomas Snell, deceased.

Terms of sale, one third cash, balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date of sale.

JOHN H. BARNES, Commissioner.

July 11, 1846.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 1st of July 1846, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ashmore, J. C.
Allen, Elizabeth 2.
Allen, Caleb
Allen, Charles
Allen, Charles C.
Allen, Cyphony
Allen, Cyphony
Allen, Cyphony

A BEAUTIFUL LAND.

BY THOMAS BUCHELL.

There is land somewhere,
The beautiful of lands;
Besides its ancient pearl
Its sands are golden.
Its only rain sedate,
And soften with the dew,
And mantle, who pass through it,
All one universe more.

Their years are Heaven,
And Death the entry gone,
The Lord himself is guest
The opening says to him
And requires prior sighing
And unwonted for sin,
Of Heaven the morning,
And their eve.

Therein dark and dense the plunge
The underlands to fan,
Their mountains are the swamps;
Its sea with weeds and wet;
And as the time appeared
A morning came down,
And lands the Lord's, unwonted
Flying some glory crown.

Their sight are lost in sunlight,
They in heaven in there tarry
Their journey homeward winging,
They have more on earth their learn
Down into an engirdlement;
Their hearts are hearts of home,
Their pure have breadth,
To life for them to die.

ALL "ABOUT HER."

"Where is she?" "Who?" "Why, Her."
As mild as summer even
An angel form, a spoil bright,
A cherub dropped from Heaven.
(Well nice was)

And O, those bright and luxuriant curls
That bound with ruby flow
Those azure eyes, that love beguiled
Nine, none but could subdue.
(Well wouldn't)

And O, that light and graceful form,
So like a fairy sylph—
(Where's her brother home out the C,
And don't you call any.)
(Well it would.)

I knelt before her, and I swore,
I'd love our burning love;
She said—She took just her love before
You can empty each line.
(Well she did.

I swore she was no angel, too,
Which filled me to the sky,
She cried—O for a pair of wings!
Can't we soar up high?
(Indeed she did.)

"What, what!" "Don't you? Well would you then
A lover true desert?"
"Oh, heavens," he cried, "the clothes! Here's
Where's
There goes my brother's shirt!"
(All the did—Ahem.)

The above was cut from an exchange paper, and handed to a friend, who returned it with the following—

I fill pattern as if I'd shear
From Cloth's nature,
I left my bathing process empty—
More loosely I spare it.
So for—o

And did I quickly catch me but
Without a thought of kissing?
And did I ever desire to be
"Cross as among the missing?"
(I think nothing.)

—Ex-Cringe paper

Dear, thinks the above needs a foil to complete the joke and hope that the following may be answered—you have to do it.

Another does end my hope quite,
Yet no fault I've seen above
When I wish I never wrote
Or beg him to write more.
(No I never.)

From New Orleans Picayune.

THE CULINARY ART IN THE TEXAS PRAIRIES

The following interesting account of the manner in which the Texan Rangers are sometimes be-darned for cooking materials, addresses itself to the cherry that bellowed all things:—Into a skeleton many years have lost their day records, which are not quite so credible as one in three. It was common knowledge upon the creeks of anybody, though the story, and many others of equal or deglutism than the most was often roamed.

MATAMORAS, June 12, 1846.

Bees eggs may be found among the Texas Volunteers, yet the honest fellow of all is a Dragoon by the name of Bill Bass, one of Chevallier's spy company, and said to be one of the best woodsmen in all Texas. While lying at Corpus Christi, a lot of us were sitting on in the wings of the Rackety House, early one morning, when along came Bill Bass. He did not know a single soul in the crowd, although he knew us were all bound for the Rio Grande; yet the first thing after the formalities of an introduction had not been gone through with, did not prevent his stopping short on his walk and accosting us. His speech, or homing, or whatever it may be called, will lose much in the telling, yet I will endeavor to put it upon paper as near as good memory can do.

"Oh, yes," said he, with a knowing leer of the eye, "not a good deer among you all, I've been on the Rio Grande, are you? Fine times you have, over the left. I've been there, myself, and done what a good many of you never did—come back but I did'nt, for natural ill—in August then—I am unique. Lots of deer days we got good venison and three buckwheats —could'nt kill a prairie on me the whole month to turn an Indian a-round. The rain day come, and we struck a small creek of good size—knew where we could broken down, plumb on in the edge of an open prairie—but a stick a night but enough to make a millionaire wish, he alone killing him. Just had time to raise the water by about a foot, and that was all, but in three minutes longer had been dried a natural death. I did'nt take an hour to butcher him, one long to cut off some chunks of meat and rock 'em on our rein rods; but the cooks? was another matter. I pile up a heap of prairie grass, for a hot bath and day, and set it on fire; but it flashed up like powder and went out as quick. Bless—

But, put in one of his hessens, 'but how did you cook your bacon meat after that?'

'How?'

'Yes, how?'

'Why, the fire caught the high grass elsewhere, and the wind carried the flames streaking across the prairie. I followed up the fire, building up my plank and more directly over latest part of the blaze, and the way we went a-run a reunion to anything short of forerunner riots.—Once in a while a little flurry of wind would come along, and the fire would get a few yards the start, but I'd brush upon her, lay her with my cloak, and then we'd have it again, top and bark. You never need such might rose—it was beautiful."

"Very, we're no doubt, equivalent one of the listeners, surveying every part of the speaker to see to give him a little breathing space, but the cook part you're the end of?"

"Not had I didn't. I shoved that—I—fire a little more to the left, and then I'd have room you ever here's tell on, and never gave a until I saw her right ground, and a match shake that the fire and smash of home no a come no more—a dead heat, especially the meat."

"But what in the name of the Another of the listeners

"Cooked it, sir!—it created over a little.—You don't cook broken doors here. Both were ready, my boy, and I'm not sure but the cook up's grame live with a chunk of it, I don't know which is longest, the tongue or the tail. They have laughed with spit yourself to know now much that rascal weighed, but I'll be bound he's there, and then no one we brushes up on her system, hammer and anvil against the barrel. I was a natural upon some of these big ten-inch bar about Gilderslieve's on the Bayou. But I'll be dam—if ever in Rock Haynes's to get a cocktail and made better. Sometimes I'm sure I can smell the rubbers on the Rio Grande."

And so the story of the wild calf! I was the chip that morning in front of a Mexican feast, to which I was invited, and which was rare and endeavoring to convince him that he was a—and didn't go to it. Don't you like Texas stories—if I could only make a re effective on paper as I do when telling them, you'd have a laugh from there four of the beginning.

G. W. K.

CULTURE OF THE CURRENT

I hear reported with much interest the notation of cherries for cultivation in this country, as there are many of the finest kinds of these fruits failing, by the trees yearly dying from some cause unaccountable to us.

There are some few varieties of the fruit that I have noticed in the markets of the most important of the eastern and western towns;—the Kentish or Early Purple, the Duke, the Morello, early cherries, which bears well, is perfectly hardy, the trees are of good size for the fruit to reaching, and the trees is of a free growing, and the fruit is of good quality for the dessert. Knight's Heart, no English variety, known in every cultivated garden, and in the markets during the Downing very, recently says, "The Black Heart, an early variety, is the most extensive cherry in other country as this country, and an great four fathers; and the tree is of a vigorous and upright form and the large size in the markets of the cities, and the fruit is of good quality for the dessert."

Of this species there are several varieties; but the one may be engraved, by the least being of a large, irregular form, deep red and tender flesh, and of good quality. It is of a rich flavor, and tender when fully ripe, and is a most excellent variety for the dessert.

The true Kentish Red, better known here as the Early Richmond, is a valuable variety, and is in common cultivation. It is a fine, early variety, as an excellent fruit for tarts. Mr Downing gives a list of cherries which he says will do very good to cultivate in the 42th of May, my dearest, and the 15th of July for September, and the 15th of July and each fixed and flavor. To these varieties I will add the Elkhorn, which is a large and excellent free bearing variety, said by Mount Downing to be a native of Virginia, and is very much valuable bearing in native parts, but have every reason to believe that it will prove equally as valuable here as in the eastern states.

The Elkhorn is a large, dark crimson color as shown this year, probably, nearer for cultivating than any other variety. Also the Black Tartarian, "American Heart," Early May," and Olivet, are all good, but the preservation of these I refer the reader to Downing's Fruits of America, page 200.

The culture of the cherry is very simple, to prune the young growth, and it thrives well in the poorest soil, and will grow in the most exposed situations to all the climate. It should be as to enough to cultivate in the garden, and not be shunned or well cherry, for, although sometimes when the trees are young they are liable to attack Morello with gum diseases, it is a system which is easily overcome by cutting out the gum and with a very severe to throw out suckers from their roots.

The cherry is a very fine tree, and when the double purpose of ornament and usefulness is well worthy of a place in the garden, and very upright growing kinds, form beautiful avenues, which when loaded with their rich fruit are very pretty, forms fine specimens for single ornamental trees, and when planted in the grounds is country residences.—*Co Gazette*

FROM CALIFORNIA

The New York Herald has the following information from California. It is confirmed in a letter from Monterey, dated May 23, 1846:

"The latter, speaking of Monterey, says:—

"We have had a most delightful winter, and never our climate I ever happy and warm than this spring. Our crops look most splendid. Wheat is in the ear and oats in full bloom. Barley is ripening. Melons of every description, and vegetables in abundance. And it is the opinion of all here that the country never produced more in the dry.

"The prospect for the coming year for the trade in the whole country are in no manner discouraging. Our crops are abundant, and we have a large number of vessels in every quarter now. Since the publication of the last Herald, we have received the Brutus, Capt. Hull, with one hundred thousand dollars on board, and the Lagoda, Capt. Hinckley, with one hundred thousand dollars, and the Don Quixote